

The Omaha Bee.

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HAMMOND is the medical VENDOR of America.

SCHOOLS for the people should be adapted to the needs of the people.

NEBRASKA'S farmers propose to do their own nominating and their own voting.

BRIGHT sparks of hope continue to be emitted from Washington by the electric wire.

THE Slocumb law doesn't interfere with stewed oysters and soft-shell crabs, not even on Sundays.

"My name is Norvall! On the Granian hills (near Seward) my father fed his flocks."—E. C. Carna as proxy.

DENVER is about to be scuttled by the railroad pirates, and the spread of anti-monopoly sentiment is a caution to snakes.

IN Nebraska the corporations ensure to employes who vote against institutions a free billet and the grand bounce.

THE primary is the fountain-head of republican government. Corrupt the primary, and the first step is taken toward tainting the whole system.

"Did you have money enough to pay your hotel bills or did you take your baggage at Lake Minnetonka?" is the prevailing question among Omaha tourists.

THE eager interest which prospective candidates throughout the state manifest in the crops and price of hogs has of course no connection with the farmers' vote.

WITH three first-class hotels, an opera house, a new court house, water-works and sewerage, not to mention a score of business blocks and factories, Omaha's claims for metropolitan pretensions will rest on a solid foundation.

THE railroad organs are agonizing over the tortures inflicted on the farmers by the bar wire fence monopoly. As this tender heartedness does not affect the continuance of stock watering and pooling it is cheap at half the money.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES announces his speedy return to America on a farewell lecture tour. He has a new lecture: "The fighting men of the world." If Mr. Forbes delivers it to some of his old audiences he may have some experience with the fighting men of the New world.

THE river convention, which meets in St. Louis in October, promises to be a notable gathering. At the outset the Globe-Democrat urges upon the meeting to listen to no canal or other schemes which are calculated to divert the attention from the opening of the Missouri and Mississippi from their sources to the gulf of Mexico. It advises the delegates to stick to this one point, and to let parties interested in other projects present their own schemes to congress.

THE members of the cabinet cannot, under the tenure-of-office act of 1867, be removed, either by President Garfield or by President Garfield's successor, without the consent of the senate.—New York World.

Now that St. Louis and Milwaukee beer are on tap here at five cents a glass, it looks as though the cost of living would be reduced so that people who haven't felt heretofore like looking away money on bread and other luxuries will be enabled by this reduction in one of the staples, to indulge in such luxuries as coal and crackers after awhile.—Laramie Boomerang.

CHICAGO is always hospitable to moneyed men who come there, no matter what their errand may be. The Chicago Tribune remarks: "The New Yorkers who come to Chicago are warmly welcomed. If they bring money to loan, we know that the gold will be transmitted into a seven-story marble structure; if they come to fore-close mortgages, we know that henceforth they will have an interest in the city's growth and prosperity; if they come to buy swamp lands in the region of the Calumet, we see visions of vast manufacturing enterprises which will add to the greatness of the metropolis of the interior."

OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

THE BEE and some of the Omaha papers are coming to understand that Omaha has no high school worthy of the name. She has an expensive building, *et preterea nihil*; or, at least, next to nothing beyond.

Omaha is large enough, and important enough, to have a first-class high school—one that shall be a feeder and a training school for the teachers of her lower departments, besides being as good a substitute as such a school can be for the college in fitting its students for business and practical life.

Besides, it ought to have a bearing and an important influence upon the schools of the state, as in some sense the head and centre of our common school system. We ought all of us to be able to look up to it, as not only an important sense ours, but as something also to be proud of—something adding largely to the culture and educational power of the state. It is needless enough to say that as it is, we cannot.

There are several obstacles that must first be removed, before such an end can be attained. First and foremost, The Omaha Herald must either cease to deride the high school, as a part of our school system, or the people must come to disregard its insane and forty-year-old-the-times mumbblings on the matter.

Next, the wealthy and prominent citizens of Omaha must cease sending their children abroad for a high school education, and patronize their own home school; or else the masses must arouse and take the school bits in their own teeth, send their children to the high school, and so make it—as they can—a manifestly better and more effective school than those outside schools, to which so many Omaha boys and girls are now sent.

The former is the better way. It is better that the children of the wealthy and of the common classes be educated together—so far as their educational attainments are the same—than that they be trained separately.

Than this separate training, there are few agencies more powerful in fostering class aversions and hatreds, than in many cases finally grow into labor difficulties, if not communism itself.

But if the wealthy insist on such separate training, there is nothing left for the masses to do, but to avail themselves of the provisions of the school law and system, tax the whole body politic to support it, and thus provide for training for their own children that shall be equal to that obtained in the aristocratic schools.

Let Omaha obviate any such result. Let her citizens be equal to the responsibilities, as the commercial center of our state and make herself the educational center, also, so far as our common school system is concerned. She can do it. Will she improve the opportunity and do it?—Hastings Nebraska.

Professor Williams hits the nail on the head. As an experienced educator he is thoroughly qualified to express sound views about our public schools, and we fully agree with him that Omaha owes it to herself as the metropolis of Nebraska to elevate the standard of her high school. Unless this is done the money expended in maintaining a high school in Omaha at the public expense cannot be justified.

The wealthy citizens of Omaha as far as we can observe do not insist on separate training. Their boys and girls mingle and associate with the boys and girls of the middle and poorer classes in the graded schools without the slightest friction. But when the high school grade is reached almost every parent that can afford it, sends his boys and girls abroad, because the Omaha high school is lamentably below what such schools are in other cities, both east and west. Just as soon as our high school can command the talent and necessary number of teachers for the various branches of instruction that are taught in high schools of established reputation, the wealthy people of Omaha will cease to patronize the schools abroad.

Our high school has for some years been treated with step-motherly indifference—mainly on the plea that the funds at the disposal of the board of education were insufficient to allow the maintenance of a full faculty of teachers. The fact that the attendance at the high school was comparatively small was also pointed to as a reason for limiting the number of teachers and paying very moderate salaries. It is self-evident that the small attendance was the direct consequence of this false economy.

Whether any improvement can be hoped for this fall is very doubtful, in view of the fact that our public schools depend largely upon the income from fines and licenses. Should the present dead-lock in the city continue for any length of time the income from licenses will fall short of the estimate, and the school board will be without the necessary means to maintain even the graded schools.

ANOTHER historic landmark will soon disappear before the march of improvement. The oldest building in New York City and most interesting for its historic associations is to be pulled down this fall to make room for a modern ten-story block.

Cyrus W. Field purchased the old Washington field property, at the corner of the Battery and Broadway, the other day, and will tear it down. The old structure was built in 1742 by a British admiral for a residence, and was in its day the finest house in the country. During the revolutionary period it sheltered most of the commanders of the British forces, and Major Andre was a guest under its roof just before he made his fatal journey up the Hudson.

After New York was occupied by

the continental army it became the favorite headquarters of Washington. Mr. Field will put up on the site a building ten stories high, to be rented for offices, chiefly, though he proposes the three highest stories for a hotel, and is of the opinion that people will not object to a perch so near the clouds when a steam elevator is put in to take them up and bring them down.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The prorogation of the British parliament last week brought to a close one of the most remarkable sessions in English history. After nine months labor the only measures of importance which came to their final passage were the Land bill and Coercion bill. The Coercion bill may in one sense be said to have been a condition of the Land bill because Mr. Gladstone would probably not have succeeded in retaining for it the support of the English and Scotch constituencies if he had not accompanied it by the creation of extraordinary penal machinery for the maintenance of law and order. To be sure, the Coercion bill led to obstruction by Mr. Parnell's followers, but their obstruction was, after all, a trifling misfortune compared to what the alienation of the English and Scotch would have been. Everybody admits that nobody but Mr. Gladstone could have carried the Land bill under any circumstances; but even he could not have carried it if no attempt had been made to check the Irish "outrages." But the Coercion bill did not check them; in fact, it increased the exasperation which led to them, and in the opinion of some of the best judges of Irish affairs was a sorry substitute for the vigorous enforcement of the ordinary law. There is no doubt that the Land bill has been deprived of a good deal of its power as a means of reconciliation by being tacked on the Coercion bill. The Irish members have learned the meaning of obstruction and will probably continue it as a means of agitation until some radical change is made in the relations of Ireland to the imperial parliament. Already so moderate an Irish member as Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has declared that "the price of peace in Ireland is the concession of not only their own government and their own parliament, but their own military and naval forces and their own distinguishing flag."

These are things which probably neither he nor anybody else will ever see; but there will be a powerful Irish group in the house of commons trying for them through the means to which they find Englishmen most susceptible—disorder in parliament.

The general result of the French elections is to strengthen the moderate republican party in the chamber of deputies. The left and advanced left will have a majority against both the monarchists and the radicals, and the lines of division between the two halves of this majority have become less distinct than during the campaign. This indicates that the new chamber will be more antagonistic to the senate than the old was. It will be more vehement in its determination to carry such measures as the education laws, and perhaps the *Scrutin de Liste*. Whether it will march under the banner of M. Gambetta or that of M. Ferry, depends upon the course of conduct pursued by the former. If he is ready to take office at the head of a ministry, he can be as powerful as ever. But the day is past for him to rule France as a *roi faincant* from the chair of the president of the chamber. His virtual defeat at Belleville, where he was elected for only one of the two districts, warns him that he is letting power slip away from him.

The elections which took place in Spain a week ago Sunday produced the most general voting ever known in Spain. Out of a population of 16,000,000, voters to the number of 1,500,000 were registered. The contest was between Don Mateo Sagasta, the chief of state, supported by the king, and the reactionary administration of Canovas. This administration went into power on the 7th of February. Since then Sagasta has been making preparations for the overthrow which it met last Sunday. The victory of Sagasta is an assured liberal triumph. He was supported by the advanced liberal Castellar and the progressive party of the country generally.

The socialist world congress will open September 11th in Berne. All the meetings will be public except those of a "business nature." This exception including everything of a revolutionary character, so as to keep out of danger of the law. This is in fact but an adjourned meeting of the revolutionary congress lately held in London, and the same persons will be prominent.

Consul Potter, of Crefeld, Germany, has collected statistics of labor wages in seven localities in Rhensish Prussia, which would seem to indicate that protection to manufactures in that country, has not operated to increase the price of labor. While theoretically a protective tariff ought to bring the laborers wages above the starvation point, and make trade

brisk, practically it has done none of these things. It is not trade and manufactures that are increasing, but Socialism and popular discontent, not workmen's wages, but emigration. The low price of labor in Germany is positively appalling. The average daily wages of carpenters and joiners, as ascertained by Consul Potter are about 60 cents, plasterers 85 cents, locksmiths 60 cents, journeymen tailors 38 cents, and boot and shoe makers 38 cents. The average wages of skilled workmen and mechanics of all kinds for eleven hours' labor is 55 cents. Common laborers and farm hand earn 45 cents a day. Compare these scanty sums with the wages earned in the same occupations in the United States. As determined by the compilers of the forthcoming reports of the census of 1880, the average pay of skilled mechanics here is \$2.18 per day of ten hours, and of common laborers \$1.21 for the same number of hours. This is the average of 20 principal cities. Skilled labor is paid four times as much here as in Germany, therefore. From the tables of market prices of flour, butter, eggs, potatoes, beef, pork, and milk which Consul Potter has prepared, the cost of living in the German cities where he gleaned his facts would seem to be not much less than in the United States. This condition of affairs shows no signs of abatement. Wages sensibly diminished last year, and no better times seem to be in store for the German workman. What wonder that the hopelessness of good times to come at home is sending thousands of families to this country. The cause of this commercial and labor depression is easily found. Onerous taxation, military requirements, and the policy of strengthening the whole of the empire at the expense of its parts are weakening the resources of Germany. Until these are remedied no cure can be effected for the malady under which the German people are suffering.

The report is cabled from Europe that Henry M. Stanley, the intrepid African explorer, lies at the point of death at the headquarters of the Congo. Stanley has easily placed himself at the head of African explorers. His first expedition in search of Livingstone was a splendid achievement, but in his second great journey he accomplished results which every one of his predecessors had declared impossible. He crossed the continent by descending the Congo; he thoroughly surveyed Victoria Lake and nearly completed a survey of Lake Tanganyika. He ascertained that the river Shironeya is the largest affluent of Victoria Lake, and hence the true beginning of the Nile, and established the fact that the Luabala and Congo rivers are one. The young newspaper reporter prematurely turned into a gray haired man by care and anxiety, has accomplished more than any other explorer and left little to be done by his successors. His fame can ever be eclipsed, and his exploits never equalled.

The harvest prospects throughout Southern Russia are so brilliant that if they should be realized the farmers think they will be able to dispense with any harvest during the next four years. The unprecedented abundance will be due to the abnormal quantity of rain which fell during the last two months, nor has it entirely ceased yet, so that in some places people begin to fear that they may have too much of it. In the governments of Kharkoff and Kherson the corn beetle has appeared, and in such numbers in the former that the imperial government is said to intend leading 100,000 roubles to the Zemstvo, or provincial land assembly, towards the cost of exterminating that insect.

The Westliche Post (German) returns in the Russian Judenhetze a return to the darkest of the middle ages. Of the same anachronism in Germany it says: "And in this respect the Prussians are justifying the name Freiligrath once bestowed on them, 'West Kalnucks.'" They are trying to outdo the genuine Kalnucks.

The place of banishment for Midhat Pasha is not the same as that to which the other Turkish prisoners have been exiled. It is reported that he will be sent to the island of Rhodes.

Specie payment is being resumed in Italy by degrees. All the government employes were recently paid 3 per cent of their salaries in silver money of two-franc, one-franc and half-franc pieces, coined in Rome during the present year.

The establishment of a line of steamers between the port of New York and Bordeaux is an additional evidence of the growth of our foreign trade. The vessels of the new line are appropriately named after the fine wines of the Bordeaux district. Wine will no doubt make the bulk of their outward cargoes, and grain and provisions will be their return freight. This, if we are not mistaken, is the first effort to run a regular steam line from Bordeaux to an American port.

Omaha and Sioux City.

By some means, and we have a faint idea what that means is, Omaha and her business men have at last come to their senses, and really admit that there is such a place as Northeast Nebraska, and that the trade of this great section is worth something to the metropolis of our state. Heretofore this whole country was supposed to be a literature in Omaha, and that the N. W. road was built on subsidy money because the people called loudly for an outlet for their fast increasing products; this road was built also, to hold the right of way, if Omaha should ever want to make an effort to bring this country tributary to them, after the state land grant was exhausted, the building of the road for the most part, and the trains run at leisure, freight exorbitant the people being at the mercy of the Omaha capitalists. Much grumbling was done at the way things were managed, but little interest was seemingly taken by Omaha whether they had this trade or not.

Sioux City saw the opportunity and immediately took advantage of it. The first move was to buy up the right of way of our one horse railway to strike the trade south of it, and immediately inaugurated an improvement that are making a network of railroads all through northeast Nebraska that makes that city the gateway for our products. The great developments this section has made in the past two years, has proven that it was a wise stroke, and that Sioux City has taken from Omaha's grasp that which now will require both time and money to regain.

Communities are similar to individuals, they will sell their produce and buy their goods where they can do so to the best advantage. As Nebraskans we wish to see our own metropolis have all the benefits of our commerce, but when their best business men can not see the benefits of our trade until a rival has developed the resources, then awake all at once and see where that rival has taken advantage of their tardiness, we can but look upon the transaction as a business one, and not as a matter that Omaha has at last wakened up and found out that there is a country that naturally is tributary to it, and lying so close to its doors, yet comparatively a stranger to it. Perhaps they will make some extension to still retain the handling of the products of this vast and wealthy portion of our state. We will see.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Macquire has again assumed the direction of Baldwin's Theatre, in San Francisco.

Marie Gestinger will shortly return to the United States, and will reappear in this city at the Grand Opera House.

Sarah Bernhardt will give thirty-five performances in all the French provinces. She starts a tour of Europe on the 15th of October.

Agnes Booth, Ellen Plympton, and Dominik Murray will appear in Mrs. Burnett's forthcoming play at the Madison Square Theatre.

Maurice Demetre, the boy violinist, is now in Paris, but will soon return to New York and give his first concert at Steinway Hall, October 15.

The friends of Offenbach have placed a bust to him in the garden of the Pavillon Henry IV, at St. Germain, in which hotel he occupied rooms while composing his latest works.

Mr. Adolph Fisher, violinist, will not return to New York before December. He has engaged to play in Paris at the Paedagogic concerts and in Leipzig at the Gewandhaus concert on November 20th.

Louise Pomeroy has been acting in "Cleopatra" and "Leda Astray" in Melbourne, following Miss Kytting's example. She has also essayed "Nancy Sykes," but with indifferent success.

The Duke of Edinburgh with his fiddle, assisted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Frederick Clay, made some music recently at St. Petersburg for the czar and czarina, who forgot for the moment that they were prisoners of state.

Rossi will sail for America on the 17th of September. He will be accompanied by Alessandro Salvini, the brother of the great Italian tragedian, who is said to intend to study the English language with a view to acting in it.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will sing in public for the first time since her return to Worcester (Mass.) on the 29th. Mr. J. P. Pond will be her manager, and already states that applications for Miss Kellogg's professional services are so numerous that they cannot be filled during the coming season.

Mr. Rafael Joseffy will leave New York Sept. 28 to begin his series of concerts in San Francisco Oct. 10. Mr. Joseffy will be assisted by a full orchestra, and will, in addition to his program, perform Chopin's E minor concerto, Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia," "rie de Ballo," "Souvenir d'Espagne," and his own "Souvenir d'Amérique."

Emma Abbott's stage kisses are a variety of a kind which the aesthetic Oscar Wilde designates unkind. And yet Emma is not an aesthetic. To see her recede down from the platform in the second act of Gounod's "Roméo and Juliet," "Jinch Bill Castle by the nape of the neck" will take him out of the web, is quite enough to dispel the suspicion that Emma Abbott drinks Florida water and eats canary birds.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The English educational department is officially examining industrial schools on the continent, and will prepare an elaborate report on the subject.

The Elmira board of education is considering a proposition to establish school savings banks in connection with each of the district schools of the city.

The Louisiana state university at Baton Rouge is offering special technical instruction to young men preparing for the life of a planter or plantation mechanic.

Major Spicer, of the soldiers' orphan's institute of Philadelphia, wishes to try the experiment of military drill on the pupils of public schools. He hopes to establish it in the grammar schools of North Philadelphia next winter.

The Keokuk Library association offers a prize of \$20 to the pupil of the public school who will furnish the best report upon the local botany of Keokuk and vicinity, and a similar prize for the best report upon the local geology and fossil paleontology of Keokuk.

The introduction of the new branch—mechanical engineering—at Michigan university has made necessary a re-arrangement of the engineering department. The increase in the teaching force and facilities for instruction will enable the university to offer several new courses of instruction.

Mr. Vassar, the retired brewer, who founded Vassar College, appears to have had some queer ideas. He makes it a condition of his bequest for establishing professorships that they shall never be held by women. This is certainly a very peculiar doctrine for a college intended for women, and whose most distinguished professors have been women.

The experiment in teaching industrial and decorative art in the Philadelphia public schools is reported to be a thorough-

ly successful one. Metal work, painting, wood-carving, hammered iron, sheet-iron, needlework, etc., have been taught in conjunction with the regular work of the schools, and the pupils have shown interest, perseverance and aptitude.

During the next term in the Cincinnati public schools technical grammar will be abolished from all the grades up to fourth grade, and elementary lessons in English, Superintendent Peck says that he believes the time which has been devoted to grammar in the first five years of school has been practically wasted. One hour a week is to be given to literature in the schools, and a system of letter-writing will be introduced in the two higher grades of the intermediate department.

Mr. Matthew Arnold says that in the matter of middle class education Ireland and England are about on a par, and that the middle class in England and Ireland is the worst schooled middle class in western Europe. The secondary schools of Ireland are "grimy and disgusting," badly managed and insufficiently provided. Nor is there any general organization of existing educational resources scattered over the country as in the case in Scotland. Everywhere, Mr. Arnold says, the boys are "addled and answered by accident."

The new course of architecture in the Columbia College School of Mines will be opened to students on October 3, the examination to be held September 30. The courses for the third and fourth years have not yet been definitely arranged. The School of Mines from and after the beginning of 1892 will examine candidates on the following additional requirements: 1. The general principles of English grammar, and on the elements of composition and rhetoric, equivalent to the amount contained in Quackenbos' Treatise. 2. History, equivalent to Freeman's History of England and Patten's History of the United States. 3. Physical geography, equivalent to Guyot's Treatise. 4. Free hand drawing, equivalent to amount now required in the first year. 5. An increase in the amount of algebra, so as to include ten chapters of Peck's Manual instead of five. 6. An increase in the amount of geometry, so as to include six books of Legendre instead of five. From and after the beginning of the year 1893, candidates for admission to the first class will, in addition to the requirements above specified, be examined on 7. Physics, equivalent to Ganot's smaller treatise. 8. On the general principles of French grammar, including an ability to read Montaigne's Cours d'histoire Naturelle or its equivalent. 9. On the general principles of German grammar, including an ability to read Hans Andersen's Maerchen or its equivalent.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Orange color is revived. Plumprugs are again in fashion. Crinoline is surely gaining ground. Smooth felt bonnets will be worn again. "Gosling" green is a new shade of that color. Auburn haired girls have come into fashion again. Dark bronze green tulle is exceedingly fashionable. Bright oriental striped sarah is much used for trimming. Vanderbilt in his new house has silver-plated bath tubs. A salad of soft shell crabs and cucumbers is the latest. Grecian bordered handkerchiefs in colors of Indian red and dark olive green are stylish. A lady of South Bend, Ind., represents the Circasian girl in circus show. Another delusion dispelled. Short transparent veils are worn which just reach the nose when adjusted. They are embroidered with beads of steel, gold or jet. A Marshalltown belle, observing Forepaugh's beauty, said: "If I ain't better looking than that pointed-up concern, I'll kick myself all over the place."

Almond color and a brown will be a very popular combination in handsome dinner dresses of brocade, satin sublime or French cashmere, trimmed with plush or velvet.

"You're a dear girl," he sighed, after paying for two dishes of ice cream and three-fourths of a pie for her, and she thought him just too awfully sweet and affectionate.—Somerville Herald.

Turbans are to be worn, and the new autumn shapes are very graceful and becoming. The most stylish models are those made of black velvet having the crowns entirely covered with grebe feathers or ravens' breast.

An atrocious looking scoop bonnet has appeared which is called "a République." A formidable looking gill sabre adorns one side of the crown, and a single feathered visaged eagle peeks from amid a cloud of black lace on the other.

While on a western tour a Chicago girl gave an Indian maiden a pair of her red hose, and was astonished when the dusky damsel emerged from the lodge on her later wearing one of the cardinal casings as a skirt: having cut the foot off of it for that purpose.

Black gown grain silks begin to appear once again, combined with black watered silk or moire and satin striped fabrics. They have, however, never gone out of style with a certain class of the most fashionable ladies, who prefer quiet colors and plain, elegant toilettes.

Gimps of solid silk closely resembling the rich embroidery will be among the consistencies of fall dress trimmings. With long and heavy cords and elaborate plaques for special purposes, shaped to fit the collar, cuff, plastron, revers or panel, crepe and silk buttons will be greatly in use.

A dressey poke bonnet for the early fall is made of cream-colored straw, lined with bottle-green velvet. The trimming consists of two pleasant wings, posed on the right side of the head. On the left is a cluster of crimson crushed roses veiled with Spanish lace. The broad strings of sash show a mixture of crimson, cream color and dark green.

Miss Nellie Hazeltine, of St. Louis, is at the White Sulphur Springs, and the ladies there say they don't think she is so gookah-wally beautiful. This will be said by Mr. Ebenezer Angell, the amateur tennis player, who is just at present skimming around St. Louis in a broiling sun trying to find out how much damages he can collect for being "kicked by a pretty girl's brother and sister."

There is a dearth in the female element in Colorado. A paper of that state says: "We want fat and funny girls to make us smile all over, and lean and fragile ones to hang upon our arms and pat the blouses who like to show themselves on sunny days, and stately brunettes, so beautiful in the twilight. We have mineral enough, and plenty of coal and oxide of iron. The only lack of resources are those potent civilizers of their pioneer brothers—the girls."

Some of our disconsolate maidens to-day may wish they had lived in Sparta where the time of marriage was fixed by law. If a man did not marry when he was of full age he was liable to prosecution, and so, too, if he married above or below his social grade. Three children entitled a father to great immunities and the man who had four was exempt from taxes. Maidens were married without portions because neither want should hinder a man nor riches induce him to marry contrary to his inclinations.

Too Fastidious. Some would-be Byrons look on with disgust at the by-gones of Eclectic Oil "poets": But we have the best article known to the world.

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FOR SALE New house, 5 rooms, half lot; 7 blocks from court house, \$1500. BOGGS & HILL.

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FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shino's Addition, request to see. BOGGS & HILL.

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